2. To withdraw the affection; to wean; to abſtract the mind.
It is requiſite that we ſhould acquaint ourſelves with God, that we ſhould frequently *diſengage* our hearts from earthly purſuits. *Atterbury.*
The conſideration that ſhould *diſengage* our fondneſs from worldly things, is, that they are uncertain in their foundation, fading, tranſient, and corruptible in their nature. *Rogers.*
3. To diſentangle; to clear from impediments or difficulties.
From civil broils he did us *diſengage*;
Found nobler objects for our martial rage. *Waller.*
In the next paragraph I found my author pretty well *diſengaged* from quotations. *Atterbury.*
4. To free from any thing that powerfully ſeizes the attention.
When our mind's eyes are *diſengag'd* and free,
They clearer, farther, and diſtinctly ſee. *Denham.*

To DISENGA'GE. *v. n.* To ſet one's ſelf free from; to withdraw one's affections from.
Providence gives us notice, by ſenſible declenſions, that we may *diſengage* from the world by degrees. *Collier on Thought.*

DISENGA'GED. *participial adj.* [from *diſengage.*] Vacant; at leiſure; not fixed down to any particular object of attention.

DISENGA'GEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſengaged.*] The quality of being diſengaged; vacuity of attention; freedom from any preſſing buſineſs.

DISENGA'GEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſengage.*]
1. Releaſe from any engagement, or obligation.
2. Freedom of attention; vacancy.

To DISENTA'NGLE. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *entangle.*]
1. To ſet free from impediments; to diſembroil; to clear from perplexity or difficulty.
'Till they could find ſome expedient to explicate and *diſentangle* themſelves out of this labyrinth, they made no advance towards ſupplying their armies. *Clarendon, b.* viii.
The welfare of their ſouls requires a better judgment than their own, either to guide them in their duty, or to *diſentangle* them from a temptation. *South.*
2. To unfold or looſe the parts of any thing interwoven with one another.
Though in concretions particles ſo entangle one another, that they cannot in a ſhort time clear themſelves, yet they do inceſſantly ſtrive to *diſentangle* themſelves, and get away. *Boyle.*
3. To diſengage; to ſeparate.
Neither can God himſelf be otherwiſe underſtood by us than as a mind free, and *diſentangled* from all corporeal mixtures. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

To DISENTE'RRE. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *enterrer*, French.] To unbury; to take out of the grave.
Though the blindneſs of ſome fanaticks have ſavaged on the bodies of the dead, and have been ſo injurious unto worms as to *diſenterre* the bodies of the deceaſed, yet had they therein no deſign upon the ſoul. *Brown's Vul. Errours, b.* vii. *c.* 19.

To DISENTHRA'L. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *enthral.*] To ſet free; to reſtore to liberty; to reſcue from ſlavery.
But God my ſoul ſhall *diſenthral*;
For I upon his name will call. *Sandys.*
If religion were falſe, bad men would ſet the utmoſt force of their reaſon on work to diſcover that falſity, and thereby *diſenthral* themſelves. *South's Sermons.*

To DISENTHRO'NE. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *enthrone.*] To depoſe from ſovereignty; to dethrone.
Either to *diſenthrone* the king of heav'n
We war, if war be beſt; or to regain
Our own right loſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 229.

To DISENTRA'NCE. [*diſ* and *entrance.*] To awaken from a trance, or deep ſleep.
Ralpho, by this time *diſentranc'd*,
Upon his bum himſelf advanc'd,
Though ſorely bruis'd. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 3.

To DISESPO'USE. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *eſpouſe.*] To ſeparate after faith plighted.
Such was the rage
Of Turnus, for Lavinia *diſeſpous'd*. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

DISESTE'EM. *n. ſ.* [*diſ* and *eſteem.*] Slight regard; a diſregard more moderate than contempt.
When any one, by miſcarriage, falls into *diſeſteem*, he will fall under neglect and contempt. *Locke.*

To DISESTE'EM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard ſlightly; to conſider with a ſlight degree of contempt.
Should Mars ſee't,
That horrid hurrier of men, or ſhe that betters him,
Minerva, never ſo incens'd, they could not *diſeſteem*. *Chapm.*
But if this ſacred gift you *diſeſteem*,
Then cruel plagues ſhall fall on Priam's ſtate. *Denham.*
I would not be thought to *diſeſteem* or diſſuade the ſtudy of nature. *Locke.*

DISESTIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*diſ* and *æſtimatio*, Lat.] Diſreſpect; diſeſteem. *Dict.*

DISFA'VOUR. *n. ſ.* [*diſ* and *favour.*]
1. Diſcountenance; unpropitious regard; unfavourable aſpect; unfavourable circumſtance.
It was verily thought, that had it not been for four great *diſavours* of that voyage, the enterprize had ſucceeded. *Bacon.*
2. A ſtate of ungraciouſneſs or unacceptableneſs; a ſtate in which one is not favoured.
While free from ſacrilege, he was at peace, as it were, with God and man; but after his ſacrilege, he was in *diſavour* with both. *Spelman.*
3. Want of beauty. *Dict.*

To DISFA'VOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſcountenance; to withold or withdraw kindneſs.
Might not thoſe of higher rank, and nearer acceſs to her majeſty, receive her own commands, and be countenanced or *diſavoured* according as they obey? *Swift.*

DISFIGURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſfigure.*]
1. The act of diſfiguring.
2. The ſtate of being diſfigured.
3. Deformity.

To DISFI'GURE. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *figure.*] To change any thing to a worſe form; to deform; to mangle.
One
To whom you are but as a form in wax
By him imprinted, and within his power
To leave the figure, or *diſfigure* it. *Shakeſpeare.*
In this the antique and well-noted face
Of plain old form is much *diſfigured*. *Shakeſp. King John.*
Abject is their puniſhment,
Diſfiguring not God's likeneſs, but their own,
Or, if his likeneſs, by themſelves defac'd. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*
Uriel once warn'd, purſu'd him down
The way he went, and on the Aſſyrian mount
Saw him *diſfigur'd* more than could befall
Spirit of happy ſort. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 127.
A noſe flatter, or a mouth wider, could have conſiſted, as well as the reſt of his figure, with ſuch a ſoul and ſuch parts as made him, *diſfigured* as he was, capable to be a dignitary in the church. *Locke.*
Nor would his ſlaughter'd army now have lain
On Africk's ſands, *diſfigur'd* with their wounds,
To gorge the wolves and vultures of Numidia. *Addiſ. Cato.*
His long abſence, and travels which had *diſfigured* him, made him altogether unknown. *Pope on Epick Poetry.*

DISFI'GUREMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſfigure.*] Defacement of beauty; change of a better form to a worſe.
The *diſfigurement* that travel or ſickneſs has beſtowed upon him, is not thought great by the lady of the iſle. *Suckling.*
And they, ſo perfect is their miſery,
Not once perceive their foul *diſfigurement*. *Milton's Comus.*

To DISFO'REST. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *foreſt.*] To reduce land from the privileges of a foreſt to the ſtate of common land.

To DISFRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *franchiſe.*] To deprive of privileges or immunities.

DISFRANCHI'SEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſfranchiſe.*] The act of depriving of privileges. *Dict.*

To DISFU'RNISH. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *furniſh.*] To deprive; to unfurniſh; to ſtrip.
My riches are theſe poor habiliments,
Of which if you ſhould here *diſfurniſh* me,
You take the ſum and ſubſtance that I have. *Shakeſpeare.*
He durſt not *diſfurniſh* that country either of ſo great a commander, or of the wonted garriſons. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

To DISGA'RNISH. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *garniſh.*]
1. To ſtrip of ornaments. *Dict.*
2. To take guns from a fortreſs.

To DISGLO'RIFY. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *glorify.*] To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity.
So Dagon ſhall be magnify'd, and God,
Beſides whom is no god, compar'd with idols,
Disglorify'd, blaſphem'd, and had in ſcorn. *Milt. Agoniſtes.*

To DISGO'RGE. *v. a.* [*degorger*, Fr. from *gorge*, the throat.]
1. To diſcharge by the mouth; to ſpew out; to vomit.
So, ſo, thou common dog, did'ſt thou *diſgorge*
Thy glutton boſom of the royal Richard?
And now thou wouldſt eat thy dead vomit up,
And howl'ſt to find it. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p.* ii.
From the diſtant ſhore they loudly laught,
To ſee his heaving breaſt *diſgorge* the briny draught. *Dryden.*
2. To pour out with violence.
All th' emboſſed ſores and headed evils,
That thou with licence of free foot haſt caught,
Would thou *diſgorge* into the general world. *Shakeſpeare.*
The deep-drawing barks do there *diſgorge*
Their warlike fraughtage. *Shakeſ. Troilus and Creſſida, Prol.*
They move along the banks
Of four infernal rivers, that *diſgorge*
Into the burning lake their baleful ſtreams. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*
There are ſcarcely any countries much annoyed with earthquakes, that have not volcanoes, or fiery vents; and theſe are conſtantly all in flames, whenever any earthquake happens; they *diſgorging* that fire which, whilſt underneath, was the cauſe of the diſaſter. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

DISGRA'CE. *n. ſ.* [*diſgrace*, French.]
1. Shame; ignominy; diſhonour.
Like a dull actor now,
I have forgot my part, and I am out
Even to a full *diſgrace*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
Poetry, howſoever cenſured, is not fallen from the higheſt ſtage of honour to the loweſt ſtair of *diſgrace*. *Peacham.*
2. State of diſhonour.
To ſuch bondage he was for ſo many courſes tied by her, whoſe *diſgraces* to him were graced by her excellence. *Sidney.*
3. State of being out of favour.

To DISGRA'CE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To bring a reproach upon; to diſhonour.
We may not ſo in any one ſpecial kind admire her, that we *diſgrace* her in any other; but let all her ways be according unto their place and degree adored. *Hooker, b.* ii. *ſ.* 1.
Mens paſſions will carry them far in miſrepreſenting an opinion, which they have a mind to *diſgrace*. *Burnet.*
2. To put out of favour: as, *the miniſter was* diſgraced.

DISGRA'CEFUL. *adj.* [*diſgrace* and *full.*] Shameful; ignominious; reproachful.
Maſters muſt correct their ſervants with gentleneſs, prudence, and mercy; not with upbraiding and *diſgraceful* language, but with ſuch only as may expreſs and reprove the fault, and amend the perſon. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
To retire behind their chariots was as little *diſgraceful* then, as it is now to alight from one's horſe in a battle. *Pope.*

DISGRA'CEFULLY. *adv.* [from *diſgraceful.*] In diſgrace; with indignity; ignominiouſly.
The ſenate have caſt you forth
Diſgracefully, to be the common tale
Of the whole city. *Ben Johnſon's Catiline.*

DISGRA'CEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſgraceful.*] Ignominy.

DISGRA'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſgrace.*] One that expoſes to ſhame; one that cauſes ignominy.
I have given good advice to thoſe infamous *diſgracers* of the ſex and calling. *Swift.*

DISGRA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*diſ* and *gracious.*] Unkind; unfavourable.
I do ſuſpect I have done ſome offence,
That ſeems *diſgracious* in the city's eye. *Shakeſ. Richard III.*

To DISGUI'SE. *v. a.* [*deguiſer*, French; *diſ* and *guiſe.*]
1. To conceal by an unuſual dreſs.
How might we *diſguiſe* him?
——Alas, I know not: there is no woman's gown big enough for him. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*
Diſguiſ'd he came; but thoſe his children dear
Their parent ſoon diſcern'd, though in diſguiſe. *Milt. P. L.*
2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance; to cloak by a falſe ſhow; as, he *diſguiſed* his anger.
3. To diſfigure; to change the form.
They ſaw the faces, which too well they knew,
Though then *diſguis'd* in death, and ſmear'd all o'er
With filth obſcene, and dropping putrid gore. *Dryd. Æn.*
Ulyſſes wakes, not knowing the place where he was; becauſe Minerva made all things appear in a *diſguiſed* view. *Pope.*
4. To deform by liquor: a low term.
I have juſt left the right worſhipful, and his myrmidons, about a ſneaker of five gallons: the whole magiſtracy was pretty well *diſguiſed* before I gave them the ſlip. *Spectator.*

DISGUI'SE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A dreſs contrived to conceal the perſon that wears it.
They generally act in a *diſguiſe* themſelves, and therefore miſtake all outward ſhow and appearances for hypocriſy in others. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 170.
2. A falſe appearance; counterfeit ſhow.
You ſee we've burnt our cheeks; and mine own tongue
Splits what it ſpeaks: the wild *diſguiſe* hath almoſt
Antickt us. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*
A ſudden thought then ſtarting in his mind,
Since I in Arcite cannot Arcite find,
The world may ſearch in vain with all their eyes,
But never penetrate through this *diſguiſe*. *Dryden's Fables.*
Hence guilty joys, diſaſtes, ſurmiſes,
Falſe oaths, falſe tears, deceits, *diſguiſes*. *Pope.*

DISGUI'SEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſguiſe.*] Dreſs of concealment.
Under that *diſguiſement* I ſhould find opportunity to reveal myſelf to the owner of my heart. *Sidney.*
The marquis thought beſt to diſmaſk his beard, and told him, that he was going covertly to take a ſecret view of the forwardneſs of his majeſty's fleet, then in preparation: this did ſomewhat handſomely heal the *diſguiſement*. *Wotton.*

DISGUI'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſguiſe.*]
1. One that puts on a diſguiſe.
I hope he is grown more diſengaged from his intentneſs on his own affairs, which is quite the reverſe to you, unleſs you are a very dextrous *diſguiſer*. *Swift.*
2. One that conceals another by a diſguiſe; one that diſfigures.
Death's a great *diſguiſer*. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

DISGU'ST. *n. ſ.* [*degout*, French.]
1. Averſion of the palate from any thing.
2. Ill-humour; malevolence; offence conceived.
The manner of doing is of more conſequence than the

thing done, and upon that depends the ſatisfaction or *diſguſt* wherewith it is received. *Locke.*
Therice dark *diſguſt* and hatred, winding wiles,
Coward deceit, and ruffian violence. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To DISGU'ST. *v. a.* [*degouter*, French; *deguſto*, Latin.]
1. To raiſe averſion in the ſtomach; to diſtaſte.
2. To ſtrike with diſlike; to offend. It is variouſly conſtructed with *at* or *with*.
If a man were *diſguſted* at marriage, he would never recommend it to his friend. *Atterbury.*
Thoſe unenlarged ſouls are *diſguſted* with the wonders which the microſcope has diſcovered. *Watts's Impr. of the Mind.*
3. To produce averſion: with *from*.
What *diſguſts* me *from* having to do with anſwer-jobbers is, that they have no conſcience. *Swift.*

DISGU'STFUL. *adj.* [*diſguſt* and *full.*] Naſeous; that which cauſes averſion.
I have finiſhed the moſt *diſguſtful* taſk that ever I undertook. *Swift.*

DISH. *n. ſ.* [biſc, Saxon; *diſc*, Erſe; *diſcus*, Latin.]
1. A broad wide veſſel, in which ſolid food is ſerved up at the table.
Of theſe he murders one; he boils the fleſh,
And lays the mangled morſels in a *diſh*. *Dryden.*
I ſaw among the ruins an old heathen altar, with this particularity in it, that it is hollowed like a *diſh* at one end; but it was not this end on which the ſacrifice was laid. *Addiſ.*
2. A deep hollow veſſel for liquid food.
Who would rob a hermit of his weeds,
His few books, or his beads, or maple *diſh*;
Or do his grey hairs any violence? *Milton.*
A ladle for our ſilver *diſh*
Is what I want, is what I wiſh. *Prior.*
3. The meat ſerved in a diſh; any particular kind of food.
I have here a *diſh* of doves, that I would beſtow upon your worſhip. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*
Let's kill him boldly, but not wrathfully;
Let's carve him as a *diſh* fit for the gods,
Not hew him as a carcaſs fit for hounds. *Shakeſ. Jul. Cæſ.*
The contract you pretend with that baſe wretch,
One bred of alms and foſter'd with cold *diſhes*,
With ſcraps o' th' court; it is no contract, none. *Sh. Cymb.*
'Tis not the meat, but 'tis the appetite
Makes eating a delight;
And if I like one *diſh*
More than another, that a pheaſant is. *Suckling.*
The earth would have been deprived of a moſt excellent and wholſome fare, and very many delicious *diſhes* that we have the uſe and benefit of. *Woodward.*
Many people would, with reaſon, prefer the griping of an hungry belly to thoſe *diſhes* which are a feaſt to others. *Locke.*

To DISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſerve in a diſh; to ſend up to table.
For conſpiracy,
I know not how it taſtes, though it be *diſh'd*
For me to try. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

DISH-CLOUT. *n. ſ.* [*diſh* and *clout.*] The cloath with which the maids rub their dithes.
A *diſh-clout* of Jaquenetta's, he wears next his heart for a favour. *Shakeſpeare's Love's Labour Loſt.*
Send them up to their maſters with a *diſh-clout* pinned at their tails. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

DISH-WASHER. *n. ſ.* [*diſh* and *waſher.*] The name of a bird.

DISHABI'LLE. *adj.* [*deſhabillé*, French.] Undreſſed; looſely or negligently dreſſed.
Queens are not to be too negligently dreſſed or *diſhabille*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

DISHABI'LLE. *n. ſ.* Undreſs; looſe dreſs.
A woman, who would preſerve a lover's reſpect to her perſon, will be careful of her appearance before him when in *diſhabille*. *Clariſſa.*

To DISHA'BIT. *v. a.* [This word I have found only in Shakeſpeare.] To throw out of place; to drive from their habitation.
But for our approach thoſe ſleeping ſtones,
By the compulſion of their ordinance,
By this time from their fixed beds of lime
Had been *diſhabited*, and wide havock made. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

DISHA'RMONY. *n. ſ.* [*diſ* and *harmony.*] Contrary to harmony.

To DISHEA'RTEN. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *hearten.*]
1. To diſcourage; to deject; to terrify; to depreſs.
To *diſhearten* with fearful ſentences, as tho' ſalvation could hardly be hoped for, is not in our underſtanding ſo conſonant with chriſtian charity. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 22.
Be not *diſheartened* then, nor cloud thoſe looks,
That wont to be more chearful and ſerene. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*
Yet neither thus *diſhearten'd* nor diſmay'd,
The time prepar'd I waited. *Milton.*
It is a conſideration that might *diſhearten* thoſe who are engaged againſt the common adverſaries, that they promiſe themſelves as much from the folly of enemies, as from the power of their friends. *Stillingfleet's Pref. to Def. Rom. Id.*